

## GLOSSARY

**Access:** how visitors get to the park and to the features therein, including roads and trails.

**Administrative facility:** a facility that contains office and/or storage space for park staff.

**Affected environment:** a description of the existing conditions and resources to be affected by the proposed action.

**Alternative:** a possible course of action, one of several different ways to achieve an objective or vision.

**Archival collection:** an accumulation of manuscripts, archival documents, or papers having a shared origin or provenance, or having been assembled around a common topic, format or record, or association. The term also refers to the total archival and manuscript holdings of the park.

**Archives:** the non-current records of an organization or institution preserved for their historic value. The term archives is often used to refer to the repository where archives and other historic documents are maintained.

**Area of Potential Effect:** the area in which effects may occur to environmentally protected resources from the proposed action.

**Association:** the relationship between a historic event, activity, or person and a cultural resource.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs):** practices that apply the most current means and technologies available to not only comply with mandatory environmental regulations, but also maintain a superior level of environmental performance.

**Circulation:** how visitors move through the facilities and grounds of the park.

**Compliance:** the process through which natural and cultural resources are taken into account in federal actions. Regulatory requirements that frame compliance activities include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and executive orders as well as state requirements.

**Consultation:** a discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged.

**Critical habitat:** specific areas within a geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species which contain those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and which may require special management considerations or protection; and specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of its listing, upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

**Cultural landscape:** a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural aesthetic values.

**Cultural resource:** an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for NPS management purposes.

**Cumulative effect:** the incremental environmental impact or effect of the proposed action, together with impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**Development Concept Plan (DCP):** a planning document that presents alternatives for improvements to visitor services and resource protection efforts for specific locations in a park unit.

**Design:** the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style.

**Ecosystem:** interrelated living entities, including humans, and their physical environment.

**Environmental Assessment (EA):** a brief NEPA document that is prepared (a) to help determine whether the impact of a proposed action or its alternatives could be significant; (b) to aid the NPS in compliance with NEPA by evaluation a proposal that will have no significant impacts, but may have measurable adverse impacts; or (c) as an evaluation of a proposal that is either not described on the list of categorically excluded actions, or is on the list, but exceptional circumstances apply.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):** a detailed NEPA analysis document that is prepared when a proposed action or alternatives have the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

**Ethnographic resources:** objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties.

**Feeling:** a properties expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

**General Management Plan (GMP):** a plan that clearly defines direction for resource preservation and visitor use in a park and serves as the basic foundation for decision-making. GMPs are developed with broad public involvement.

**Geologic resources:** features produced from the physical history of the earth, or processes such as exfoliation, erosion and sedimentation, glaciation, karst or shoreline processes, seismic, and volcanic activities.

**Ghost structure:** a three-dimensional skeletal frame showing the location and dimensions of an original historic building.

**Historic character:** the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a property's history.

**Historic landscape:** a cultural landscape associated with events, persons, design styles or ways of life that are significant in American history, landscape architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture; also a landscape listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**Historic scene:** the overall appearance of all cultural resources and their interrelationships that provide the context for understanding and interpreting the events, ideas, or persons associated with a park.

**Historic site:** the site of a significant, prehistoric occupation or activity, or structure or landscape whether extant or vanished, where the site itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value apart from the value of any existing structure or landscape.

**Historical significance:** the meaning or value ascribed to a structure, landscape, object, or site based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

**Impact:** the likely effects of an action or proposed action upon specific natural, cultural, or socioeconomic resources. Impacts may be direct, indirect, cumulative, beneficial, or adverse.

**Impairment:** an impact so severe that, in the professional judgement of a responsible NPS manager, it would harm the integrity of park resources or values and violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act.

**Indian tribe:** any Indian tribe, band, pueblo, or community, including native villages and native groups (including corporations organized by Kenai, Juneau, Sitka, and Kodiak) as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which is recognized by the Federal Government as eligible for services from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

**Integrity:** the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival or physical characteristics that existed during its historic or prehistoric period; the extent to which a property retains its historic appearance.

**Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) System:** the United States Green Building Council's LEED™ Green Building Rating System is a proprietary program that evaluates environmental performance from a "whole building" perspective over a building's life cycle, providing a definitive standard for what constitutes a "green building". LEED™ is based on accepted energy and environmental principles and strikes a balance between known effective practices and emerging concepts. LEED™ is a self-certifying system designed for rating new and existing buildings.

**Mitigation:** modification of a proposal to lessen the intensity of its impact on a particular resource.

**Museum collection:** assemblage of objects, works of art, historic documents, and/or natural history specimens collected according to a rational scheme and maintained so they can be preserved, studied, and interpreted for public benefit. Museum collections normally are kept in park museums, although they may also be maintained in archeological and historic preservation centers.

**National Historic Site:** a site of national significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

**National Park System:** the sum total of the land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes.

**National Register of Historic Places:** the comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the NPS under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

**National Register of Natural Landmarks:** a comprehensive list of nationally significant natural areas (terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; geological features, exposures, and landforms that record active geological processes or portions of earth history; and fossil evidence of biological evolution) that have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The National Natural Landmark program is managed by the NPS.

**Nationwide Rivers Inventory:** a listing of more than 3,400 free-flowing river segments in the United States that are believed to possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable" natural or cultural values judged to be of more than local or regional significance by the NPS.

**NEPA process:** the objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its environmental impact on the natural and physical environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce the impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to, and involvement of, the interested public. Required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

**Park:** Any one of the hundreds of areas of land and water administered as part of the national park system. The term is used interchangeably in this document with “unit,” “park unit,” “park area,” and “National Historic Site.”

**Park operations:** the activities, programs, and staffing necessary to manage and operate the park.

**Period of Significance:** the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

**Preferred Alternative:** alternative that is chosen through the value-based decision-making process.

**Preservation:** the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focus upon the ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and feature other than extensive replacement and new work.

**Protection:** action to safeguard a historic property by defending or guarding it from further deterioration, loss, or attack or shielding it from danger or injury. In the case of structures and landscapes such action is generally of a temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment. Protection in its broadest sense also includes longterm efforts to deter or prevent vandalism, theft, arson, and other criminal acts against cultural resources.

**Rehabilitation:** the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, and architectural values.

**Reproduction (of objects):** the construction or fabrication of an accurate copy of an object.

**Restoration:** (1) The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic structure as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period; (2) the resulting structure.

**Sacred sites:** certain natural and cultural resources treated by American Indian tribes and Alaska natives as sacred places having established religious meaning, and as locales of private ceremonial activities.

**Scoping:** an early and open process for determining the extent and variety of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

**Significance:** the meaning or value ascribed to an historic property or cultural landscape based upon the National Register criteria for evaluation.

**Stabilization:** action to mitigate wear and deterioration of a historic property without altering its historic character. Action includes protecting its condition, repairing when its condition warrants with the least degree of intervention including limited replacement in-kind, replacing an entire feature in-kind when the level of deterioration or damage or materials precludes repair, and stabilization to protect damaged materials or features from additional damage. For archeological sites it includes work to moderate, prevent, or arrest erosion.

**Stakeholder:** an individual, group, or other entity that has a strong interest in decisions concerning park resources and values. In the broadest sense, all Americans are stakeholders in the national parks.

**State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):** an official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

**Superintendent:** the senior on-site NPS official in a park.

**Sustainable Design:** design that applies the principles of ecology, economics, and ethics to the business of creating necessary and appropriate places for people to visit, live, and work. Development that has been sustainably designed sits lightly upon the land, demonstrates resource efficiency, and promotes ecological restoration and integrity, thus improving the environment, the economy, and society.

**Traditional cultural property:** a property associated with cultural practices, beliefs, the sense of purpose, or existence of a living community that is rooted in that community's history or is important in maintaining its cultural identity and development as an ethnically distinctive people. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the National Register.

**Treatment:** work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

**Value analysis:** an analysis of the functions of facilities, processes, systems, equipment, services, and supplies for the purpose of achieving essential functions at the lowest life-cycle cost consistent with required performance, reliability, quality, and safety.

**Viewshed:** the area that can be seen from a particular location, including near and distant views.

**Visitor:** defined as anyone who uses a park's interpretive and educational services, regardless of where such use occurs (e.g. via Internet access, library, etc.).

**Wilderness (area):** federal land that has been designated by Congress as a component of the national wilderness preservation system. For the purpose of applying these policies, "wilderness" includes the categories of suitable, study, proposed, recommended, and designated wilderness. Potential wilderness may be a subset of any of these five categories.

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